

BOW ISLAND REVIEW.

VOL. 1. NO. 32

BOW ISLAND, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 A YEAR

Liar ? Liar ? Liar ?

All men are liars, but some are worse than others. But say, honestly, we are offering bargains in

HEATING STOVES.

We have a few too many to carry over to next summer and will give **25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT** while they last.

COLP'S HARDWARE

R. E. A. COLP, Proprietor

BOW ISLAND - - ALBERTA

Pioneer Lumber Company

DEALERS IN

First-class Building Material of all kinds

Give us a call and
be convinced.

A. F. DULMAGE -:- Manager

Beattie & Bratton

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Dealers in Hay, Grain & Coal

Bow Island, - - Alta.

Hullo, You !

Call in and look at our display of **HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, and SADDLES.** HARNESS from \$25.00 to \$45.00 in Driving Harness. A carload of Van Brunt Drills, both Press and Wheel Drills. Also a carload of John Deere Plows, Discs and Harrows will be here shortly. Come in and examine the goods and get our price.

A. Swennumson

Advertise in the "REVIEW."

WHOLESALE ROBBERY

A Calgary despatch dated January 23, states that Ralph Sealy, an employee of the Customs warehouse of that city, was arrested on Saturday charged with the theft of a diamond ring valued at \$200. Sealy made a confession and shortly after four men—John Farber, Ed. Hillis, Wm. Appleton and Ed. Sturmy, employees of the C.P.R., were placed under arrest. The police officers searched Sealy's room in the Bell block and found a large amount of high class goods. Search was made of Farber's room on Fourth Street, where cigars were found by the hundreds, as well as a quantity of furniture.

For some time past theladies agents have been deluged with complaints from consignees who have not been receiving goods after receiving bills of lading. Rigid investigation failed to disclose the goods and in some cases the claims were paid. The company's police were very active and had Sealy not been arrested on the ring charge, he would soon have been arrested on some other charges.

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

Washington, D.C., January 28.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent 30 to Feb. 3, warn wave 20 to Feb. 2, cool wave Feb. 1 to 5. I am expecting severe storms with this disturbance. Temperatures will go up but will not remain high more than a day or two, and the general average will be normal. The cool wave will not be radical.

Weather events about Feb. 4 will be like a choppy sea, storm waves will be frequent and inclined to break up. Next disturbance will closely follow the preceding and will reach the Pacific coast about February 1, cross Pacific slope by close of 2, great central valleys 3 to 5, eastern sections 4. Warm wave with cross Pacific slope, February 1, great central valleys 2, eastern sections 3. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about 4, great central valleys 7, eastern sections 8. This disturbance will be very much like the last preceding, except that a cold wave, going to low degrees, will follow and precipitation will be greater. In each of these storms the forces will be greater than usual and therefore the several weather features will go to greater than usual extremes.

While temperatures of February will average lower than usual in the upper Ohio valleys and the middle Atlantic states, the average temperature of the month will be unusually high between meridian 85 and the Rockies, and therefore the country usually known as the middle west, will have much spring-like weather in February, but not much rain except in parts of Texas.

WINNIFRED.

A chinook is looked for daily by the stockmen.

C. O'Neil's little baby has a severe attack of whooping cough.

Freel Hechel will be down from Calgary about the first of March, with a car containing farm implements stock, etc.

The cold weather has stopped the coal mining on section 7-9-8.

With what snow there is on the ground it will give an abundance of moisture for spring seeding.

Our postmaster of Winnifred is transacting business at Ottawa at present.

Clarence Hechel got his face severely bitten by Jack Frost recently.

George Hargrove, of Poplar, Mont., is expected at Winnifred by C. H. Hechel at any time now.

Only a few were present at the dance at the 40 school house last Friday on account of the snappy weather.

A school meeting was held at the 90 school house on the 11th, and F. Grund was elected as trustee.

J. Parker is hauling hay from the Cypress Hills.

On account of the stormy weather only a few were able to attend the dance at the Winnifred hall on the 18th.

A pleasant evening was spent last Sunday at C. Hechel's, the barbers of the neighborhood were present.

The Winnifred debaters are getting into more practice every day.

Harry Newcome and wife are visiting with friends north of Bow Island at present.

RECIPROCITY TREATY SUBMITTED.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 28.—The reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States has been issued in the form of a joint pact to be come effective by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

The treaty provides for the following:

Reciprocal free list on leading farm products, such as wheat and other grains, rye, fresh fruit, vegetables, eggs, poultry, cattle, sheep and all other live animals, also certain commodities now free from duty in one country to be made free in the other, such as garden seeds, linseed oil into Canada, and wood lumber by the United States tin and tinned plates, now dutiful in both countries, are to be mutually free.

Some new materials, such as mica, gypsum and numerous industrial articles are to be made free from the United States. Printing paper is to be made free on the removal of all restrictions on the exporting of pulpwood.

2. Mutually reduced identical rates of secondary food products, such as fresh meats, canned meats, bacon, ham, lard, lard, cornmeal, cereals, vegetables, flour, cereal preparations and other foodstuffs, partly manufactured.

3. Mutually reduced rates on a list of manufactured commodities, which includes motor vehicles, cutlery, clocks and watches, saddles and similar leather goods, plate glass, plates of glass, and brass hand instruments, printing inks, and miscellaneous articles.

Agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, threshing machines and drills, are reduced by Canada to the United States rate. Reduction on tinware, hardware and copper from 17 per cent to 15 per cent.

A small list of articles is given a special rate by our country. Canada reduces coal to 55 per ton; cement to 11c per 100 lbs. United States reduces iron to 10c per ton; lower rate on aluminum products and on leather.

Deeply indebted to the United States \$1,200,000; duty to be limited by Canada \$2,500,000.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald has received the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent: "On Canadian reciprocity the senate stands as follows: Yeas, 42; nays, 18." This is shown by the busy conversation by Herald reporters. It cannot pass at this session unless sentiment strongly develops among Republican members or unless it gets a solid Democratic vote.

Apparently it is opposed by thirty-nine Republicans and favored by 28 Democrats, which shows a smashing of party lines that has followed the publication of the agreement. The present plan is to design a vote during the present session and hold the measure in the senate committee of finance. Thus the attitude of the members of the finance committee becomes of prime importance.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, openly opposed the agreement. "For a long time," he said, "I have been preaching to our people that as soon as they began to reap the benefits of the protective tariff there would be danger of a demand from the consumers for free raw materials and food products. That danger finds tangible form in this agreement. I think the sentiment in our section of the country will be strongly against it."

Senator Cretzschmar said: "This is a proposition to take away protection from the farmer without offering him anything in return. I am opposed to it and shall fight it to the best of my ability."

London, Jan. 28.—Sir W. Mackenzie, interviewed today said: "I am dead against any such agreement, and feel convinced that such a reciprocity agreement is antagonistic to the best interests of the Dominion, and that business men throughout the country will show the same view. Canada is prosperous enough at the present, and 'heads off the tariff' should be the motto. Quite another matter is free trade within the empire if desirable. The necessity of the cost of living in Canada is quite high enough at present."

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—While I do not wish to take an alarmist view of the reciprocity arrangements that have been laid before the house at Ottawa," said Premier McCreight this morning, "it is abundantly evident from a perusal that if adopted, they will inflict very serious injury to the province. As he knows the conditions prevailing here, surely we may look to Mr. Thompson to protect our interests and to bring about some modification of the very drastic changes it is proposed to adopt." Continued the premier: "Take, for instance, the free

entry into Canada of fruit, dairy and agricultural products. In the first place it will put the market of the prairie provinces in the hands largely of the people of the United States, whom, even under present conditions, compete there with our fruit growers and with those of Eastern Canada."

A BIG TASK.

A solid mass of packed ice and snow about three miles long and varying in thickness from eight to fifteen feet has been the "piece de resistance" of the C.P.R. since Sunday night in the big cut immediately west of the big bridge across the Belly river. Ever since daylight Monday morning it has been attacked by arduous plow brought down from the mountains and by a force of between a hundred and two hundred men armed with picks and shovels. The ordinary plows put to work were of absolutely no use and the rotary was very little better in the packed and frozen snow and it deviated practically on the brow and muscles of the laborers to clear the tracks and again open traffic.

On Friday last the opening of our door and the appearance there of an expedition drove us, figuratively speaking, to the tall timber—which in our case happened to be the top of the printing machine. From this advantageous position we peered down over the edge at an object peculiarly like a miniature hippopotamus, but which Mr. Colp, who was conveying the stranger, explained was Tecumseh, A.K.C. 111581, the famous English bulldog, etc., etc. Notwithstanding Mr. Colp's reassuring statement that the dog was perfectly harmless, its battery of sharpened tusks and its businesslike look belied this statement. Nevertheless, we descended from the printing press—upon the reverse side to our station—and carefully noted the various points that Mr. Colp explained constituted the well-bred bulldog. We were ultimately forced to admit that in Tecumseh Mr. Colp undoubtedly had the goods, but at the same time considered ourselves very lucky that we had managed to retain ours.

HOTEL MYRTLE

H. Hobson, Prop.

Commercial Travellers' Home.

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Leading Hotel

In Bow Island.

Two Big Sample Rooms in connection.

Headquarters for Farmers & Ranchers

Rate—\$2.00 a day.

MEAL HOURS.

Week Day—Breakfast 6.30 to 9. Dinner 12.0 to 2.0. Supper 5.30 to 7.30. Sundays—Breakfast 8 to 9.30. Dinner 12.30 to 1.30. Supper 5.30 to 7.30.

Bow Island -:- Alberta

"OUR MOTTO"

IS

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

If at any time you purchase anything from us which in any way is unsatisfactory, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Try our Fork Sausage

PIONEER MEAT

MARKET.

B. T. Whitney, Prop.

Citizens' Lumber Company

A COMPLETE LINE OF BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER

LATH

SHINGLES

BUILDING PAPER

PLASTER

RUBBEROID, etc.

A. ELLSWORTH - MANAGER

THE SAVING HABIT

is the foundation of independence. Begin saving now by making weekly or monthly deposits in

The Bank of British North America

\$1.00 starts a Savings Account and interest is added twice a year.

74 YEARS IN BUSINESS

Capital and Reserve Over \$7,000,000

Bow Island Branch - - W. E. HOPKINS, Manager.
Durgist Branch open every Tuesday and Friday.

The Innocent Murderers

A MYSTERY STORY

(BY WILLIAM JOHNSTON AND PAUL WEST)

(Copyright, 1910, by Duffell & Company)

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

As the detective arrived in front of the college building he heard footsteps approaching from the rear. He turned and saw a man in a dark suit, wearing a hat, coming toward him. He was accompanied by a man in a light suit, who was also wearing a hat. The man in the dark suit was looking at the detective with a serious expression. The man in the light suit was looking at the detective with a friendly expression.

"Lahores, I guess," said Sullivan to himself, "doing some work around the college, but why don't they have a light?" He strained his eyes and ears, but could see or hear nothing further. The figures approached nearer, and then he saw that they were two men in dark suits, who were walking toward him. He saw that they were walking toward him, and he saw that they were walking toward him.

"Students up to some devilment, I bet," thought he, and he turned and went down the hill but they should find out in a few days. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill.

"That's one of them criminals, and the man was immediately enlightened, but the detective had already observed, not only that the man was a college student, but that they were in a dark suit, and he was walking down the hill. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill.

"I will separate when we get to the top of the hill, and we will separate when we get to the top of the hill. We will separate when we get to the top of the hill, and we will separate when we get to the top of the hill.

"It fell the surface, and in it lay a spade, found it dark and clean, but the spade gave evidence to the touch of having been recently used."

"It didn't," said Sullivan, under his breath, "they've been using it for some time." He flashed his little pocket flashlight on the spade, and he saw that it was a spade, and he saw that it was a spade.

"Anyways," he said to himself, "if any of these fellows had been here, they would have seen it. They would have seen it, and they would have seen it."

"He fully expected to find the front door of the building locked, but he found it open, and he found it open. He found it open, and he found it open. He found it open, and he found it open."

"Right, eleven or twelve o'clock, but he didn't investigate more fully. He passed his finger lightly over the handle, and he saw that it was a spade, and he saw that it was a spade."

"That's queer, mightn't you?" said Sullivan to himself. "I know just that there must have been a man in a dark suit, and he was walking down the hill. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

"He put out his light again and stepped back to look through the keyhole of the laboratory door. He saw that it was a spade, and he saw that it was a spade. He saw that it was a spade, and he saw that it was a spade."

"The cupboard came out of the range of the dimmest flashlight. The doors were open, and on the upper shelf he saw what he had seen before. He saw that it was a spade, and he saw that it was a spade."

suspicious except the note from Enoch, the contents of which Mr. Hopkins had recalled to mind. This he took to the collection, and put the bag back in its place. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill.

"He said he always carried this with him whenever he went," said Sullivan, "so he put the bag on the shelf in the cupboard. Well, this is one time he didn't. Hello! What's that?"

"It was a note looking lying beside the bag. As he turned its face, he saw that it was a note of duty kept by Professor Hopkins, and to his surprise, the writing in it was not at all like that of the note on the laboratory door."

"What, that today?" exclaimed the detective, looking at the note. He turned over the preceding pages for some clue to the handwriting. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill.

"Everything is working out satisfactorily," thought he, "but I don't like the way this thing is going. I don't like the way this thing is going. I don't like the way this thing is going."

"He gave the laboratory a thorough overhauling in search of anything that might indicate where Enoch and his accomplices had been. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

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"The most notable and immediate result of the laboratory search was the finding of the blood, and in no disease does blood play a more important part than in the blood-borne disease. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

"Without oxygen the body is unable to live, and the system of the blood is the most important part of the body. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

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With his pocket-lamp picking out the direction the wheelbarrow had taken, he stepped into the room, and he saw that the door was open. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

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They were ready to accept any suggestion. They ran, without a word, and the procession toward the laboratory one day, thinking, "I don't know what I am looking for, but I am looking for it."

"You see," said Rice, "it's growing worse. It may get to the college. I don't know what it may do. We must lose no time. But how shall we go?"

"There is a wheelbarrow outside," said the detective. "The garden left it there. Let it go. Let it go. Let it go."

"Let it go," said Rice, "it's growing worse. It may get to the college. I don't know what it may do. We must lose no time. But how shall we go?"

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no other explanation of his purpose than "to retire." "To retire," he said, "I have left my home and embarked on a journey toward a better world. The rigors of the march quickly told upon his feeble frame, and he was unable to continue the journey."

"Dispatches from November reported that the body was found in the snow, and a winter journey, mental strain, and a rupture with his family. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

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was held to be in the past. The more prominent the unobtainable and valuable features may be, the more inclined are the men to believe that they are to become. Our friends should not be misled by the fact that the ministers of the gospel are approving the church and its activities in creating a new world. He was walking down the hill, and he was walking down the hill."

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